A NOMENCLATURAL NOTE ON *VITIS CINEREA* AND *V. BERLANDIERI* (VITACEAE).—*Vitis cinera*, commonly known as gray-bark-, sweet-, or pigeon-grape, is primarily distributed along the "Mississippi and Missouri river banks, in eastern Missouri bottomlands, on all streams from Missouri River to the Gulf, east of the Brazos River and through the lower Mississippi valley" (Munson 1909). The authority of this species has been attributed to either Engelmann (Mohr 1901; Munson 1909; Small 1933; Deam 1940; Fernald 1950; Gleason and Cronquist 1963; Styermark 1963; Duncan 1967; Correll and Johnston 1970; Straus-baugh and Core 1978; Soil Conservation Service 1982; McGregor 1986; Mahler 1988) or Engelmann ex Millard (Bailey 1934; Jones and Fuller 1955; Radford et al. 1968; Long and Lakela 1971; Godfrey and Wooten 1981; Comeaux 1986, 1987).

This taxon was first described at varietal rank, as *V. aestivalis* Michx. var. *cinerea*, by Engelmann (1868). Later, Engelmann (1883) elevated his variety to species rank. However, prior to Engelmann's 1883 article, Millardet (1880) recognized the taxon in species rank (Millardet's article, titled "Etudes sur quelques especes de vignes sauvages" was presented in the "Societe des sciences - physique et naturelles, de Bordeaux," in 1879, but was published in 1880). In his 1880 article, Millardet (p. 319) cited Engelmann's 1868 treatment of this taxon and commented that since Engelmann treated this taxon at varietal rank, he (Millardet) preferred to reserve his opinion on the rank of this taxon before definitely pronouncing himself one way or the other. However, in the same article, Millardet described this taxon (p. 336) under the name *V. cinerea* and attributed the name to Engelmann. Further, in the summary of his article (p. 343), Millardet listed the name *V. cinerea*. In addition, Millardet illustrated the seed of the taxon as *V. cinerea* (p. 351).

From his remarks on p. 319, it appears that Millardet did not positively recognize this taxon at species rank. Based on article 34 of *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Greuter 1988), one may conclude that Millardet did not make a new combination. However, we suggest that Millardet's initial reluctance to positively recognize the taxon at species rank be considered as a preliminary analysis, and his treatment on p. 336, 343, and 351 may be interpreted as his final conclusion. Futhermore, in his 1881 (p. 43) and 1885 (p. 197) publications, Millardet indicated that *V. cinerea* definitely deserves species rank. We believe that it was Millardet's intention to use this name at species rank (in spite of his remark in p. 319 of

his 1880 article) and that he did indeed make the combination at species rank based upon Engelmann's *V. aestivalis* var. *cinerea*.

Since the basionym was published in Gray's *Manual of Botany*, some authors may attribute the basionym to "Engelmann ex Gray." But Gray did not describe the variety. Gray used Engelmann's description for the variety. This is evident from Gray's treatment; whenever Gray used descriptions from other people, apparently it was his custom to mention such descriptions in quotation. For this variety, Gray provided the following information: var.? **cinerea** Engelm. "branchlets and both sides of the almost entire leaves canescent, even when mature; berries very small, black and shining, very acid until after frost.—Rich bottom lands in the Mississippi Valley, Illinois, southward." Gray cited Engelmann's name at the end of the description. Hence the correct authority for the basionym is: "Engelm. in Gray," not "Engelm. ex Gray." Since Millardet (1880) attributed the name *V. cinerea* to Engelmann, we herewith cite the complete author citation: "(Engelm.) Engelm. ex Millard." The correct nomenclature for this species is given below:

VITIS CINEREA (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Millard., Mem. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Bordeaux II. 3:319, 336. 1880. *Vitis aestivalis* Michx. var. *cinerea* Engelm. in Gray, Man. Bot., 5th ed. 679. 1868.

According to Munson (1909, *V. berlandieri* Planchon is found in "central southwestern Texas, west of Brazos River to the Rio Grande and Mexico." Bailey (1934) added southwestern Arkansas to this range. However, this species was excluded for Arkansas by Smith (1988). The Soil Conservation Service (1982) treated this species as a synonym of *V. aestivalis* Michx. var. *argentifolia* (Munson) Fern. However, Kartesz (1990) treat the var. *argentifolia* as a synonym of var. *aestivalis*. In his field studies, Comeaux (1986) noted intergradation, between *V. berlandieri* and *V. cinerea* southwest of the Brazos River. Becuase of this intergrdation Comeaux reduced *V. berlandieri* to a variety and made the new combination: *V. cinerea* var. *berlandieri* (Planchon) Comeaux. Unfortunately, Comeaux's new combination was not validly published. He did not provide the citation of the basionym, and a full and direct reference to its author and original publication as required by article 33.2 of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Greuter 1988).

Prior to Comeaux's 1986 comments, Munson (1909) noted that *V. cinerea* often hybridizes with *V. cordifolia* Lam. and with *V. lincecumii* Buckl. Munson also remarked that *V. berlandieri* often hybridizes with *V. arizonica*

Engelm., *V. candicans* Engelm., *V. monticola* Buckl., and *V. rupestris* Scheele. Furthermore, Munson added that *V. berlandieri* is closely allied to *V. cinerea*, but he did not merge or reduce any of them. In the absence of a biosystematic study on this problem, we prefer to recognize *V. berlandieri* and *V. cinerea* as two distinct species.

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EVOLVULUS SERICEUS (CONVOLVULACEAE) IN GEORGIA, WITH FLORISTIC AND ECOLOGICAL NOTES—*Evolvulus sericeus* Sw. is a diminuitive, reclining to prostrate, perennial herb. It was previously known in Georgia only from a single collection by LeConte, without date or specific locality (Van Ooststroom 1934). The collector was likely J. E. LeConte (1784-1860), who collected in Georgia and deposited specimens in the herbaria cited for this collection (Chaudhri et al. 1972). *Evolvulus sericeus* was listed for Georgia by Small (1933) and Duncan and Kartesz (1981), but was not included by Coile and Jones (1985), Jones and Coile (1988), or Mellinger (1984). *Evolvulus sericeus* may have escaped notice in Georgia for over 100 years until the following collection. GEORGIA: COFFEE CO.: Flat sandstone glade of the Altamaha Grit (Miocene) on W side of ravine of Rocky Creek, just N of Rock Falls, ca. 0.2 mi E of gravel rd, ca. 2 mi E of paved rd at a point ca. 7 mi N of int. GA 268 north of